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GENERAL JACKSON.

The following is the address of the Harrisburg Convention, to their fellow-citizens of the Union on the nomination of Gen. Jackson for President, and Mr. Calhoun for Vice President, of

The Convention of Delegates, chosen by the democratic party of Pennsylvania, to form an electoral ticket, for the offices of President and Vice President, have now performed that duty. We have been appointed, by this Convention, a committee to express their sentiments on the approaching Presidential Election. It is a subject of momentous magnitude, and demands the serious attention of the American people. The decision may involve the Union and continued ascendancy of the democratic party, and may vitally affect our foreign and domestic relations.

A nomination of candidates for these important offices has been made by a small portion of the republican members of Congress; and the party has been called upon to unite in their support. We do not design to attack the characters of individuals nominated at Washington, nor impugn the motives which induced many highly respectable gentlemen to enter into a caucus composed of a small minority of the republican members of Congress; we will only briefly, but frankly, declare our reason for dissenting from the nomination.

A Congressional Caucus could never be defensible but as the echo of the voice of the great republican party of the Union. It has hitherto consisted of a large majority of the democratic members of Congress, composed of the friends of all the candidates entering into caucus, and surrendering their personal predilections on the altar of republican ascendancy. But, the late unprecedented assemblage was holden in direct hostility with every usage and principle of the democratic party. It had no party object in view; it was not a meeting to concentrate the party in support of the most deserving of the candidates, but a meeting of the friends of a single individual, held in utter disregard and defiance of the known wishes of the democratic party in Congress, and throughout the Union. A very large majority of the democratic members of Congress, influenced by either the known wishes of their constituents, by their own disapprobation of congressional caucuses, or their expediency under existing circumstances, had refused to attend, and the minority should not have attempted to force them into a nomination; or, when they had assembled, and discovered the paucity of their numbers, it was their duty to have adjourned. It could not be supposed that the friends of all the other candidates would yield their pretensions; that the majority could submit to the nomination of a minority. Such a meeting of the friends of an individual might distract and divide, but could never harmonize and unite the democratic party. Hitherto, in a contest between the federal and democratic parties Pennsylvania may have submitted to a general caucus of the democratic members. But, she deems it not only her right but her duty, to oppose a nomination by a minority, without a single usage or precedent to rest upon, violating the fundamental principles of democracy, and leading to the certain dissolution of the republican party.

The friends of the late nomination at Washington would wish to rest their act upon the express assent of the democratic party, and triumphantly point to the proceedings of state legislatures, even that of Pennsylvania, as a recognition of their authority. The legitimate functions of legislative bodies are the enactment of laws. As citizens, they have a right to entertain and to express their sentiments upon every political subject; but it is to their constituents, to the democratic party, that Representatives in Congress should look for their authority to nominate executive officers. The people are the only source of the elective sovereignty, and no intermediate and unauthorized agencies should be permitted to controul or direct their wishes. But, even a legislative expression had not been obtained from a single state in favor of a partial caucus. And we think

that, when the sentiments of our sister states are expressed upon the late proceeding at Washington, its friends will find they have as entirely mistaken their wishes, as they have done those of

Having, we hope, demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the republican party, to oppose the nomination of a partial caucus, we will now submit our reasons for the decided preference entertained by the democracy of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President of the United States.

The present is a most interesting period in the history of our republic. A contest must shortly take place that may severely test the durability of our free institutions; one that may shake the Union to its centre. At least four candidates are still contending for the Presidency. The friends of each are ardent, zealous, and active; and, as the crisis approaches, the public mind is inflamed. The Union is no longer actuated by one soul, and bound together by one entirely of interest. Local and sectional prejudices are enlisted, and the hostile parties are arraying their forces with increasing animosity. It becomes, then, a subject of startling magnitude, who among the candidates has the strongest hold upon the affections of the people, whose success could give most universal satisfaction, and tend to harmonize and unite these discordant interests. It seems to be admitted, that, if the President was elected immediately by the people, Gen. Jackson would be the successful candidate. What alarming consequences would follow, should any combination be permitted to controul the public will! An army of legislators, combined to withhold from the people the elective franchise, would be more formidable than the sword or the bayonet.

The people would rise with recuperative energy: the reaction would be irresistible; the country would be ardent against the administration, by the elections to Congress; one branch of the government would soon be placed in bitter opposition to another, and collision might ensue that would rend the Union asunder. No man can be a patriot, or a democrat, who would attempt the dangerous experiment of suppressing the will of the people on so important a subject.

For twenty four years none but a Secretary of the cabinet has been elevated to the Presidency. We do not object to the distinguished democrats who have holden, or are now contending for this station, but we do object to the uninterrupted continuance of a Secretary dynasty. The period has surely arrived, when a president should be elected from the ranks of the people. If it has not, how soon will the Secretaries claim, by usage and prescription, the exclusive right of nomination, and from the powerful patronage in their gift, may be but too likely to obtain it? This artificial system of cabinet succession to the Presidency, is little less dangerous and anti-republican than the hereditary monarchies of Europe. If a link in this chain of successive secretary dynasties be not broken now, then may we be fettered by it forever. Andrew Jackson comes pure, untrammelled, and unpledged, from the bosom of the people.

The limits of an address will not permit us to sketch his brilliant civil and military career. His two elder brothers fell in the Revolution; and Andrew Jackson, the last survivor of his race, at the early age of fourteen, was wounded and taken prisoner. His subsequent military services, it is unnecessary to delineate. They are well known, and duly appreciated, by a grateful people.

Now is he less distinguished in civil, than in military stations. At a very early age, he was appointed Attorney General of the South West Territory; when that Territory was admitted into the Union as the state of Tennessee, he bore an able and distinguished part in the Convention which framed for her the most Democratic Constitution of the Union. In 1797, he was elected the first Representative of Tennessee, in Congress; and in 1798, to the Senate of the United States. As a member

of that body, during the trying period emphatically called the reign of terror, which preceded the political revolution of 1800, he was a zealous and efficient opponent of the Federal administration. On resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; and at the close of his military services, Governor of Florida; and is now reflected to the Senate of the Union. He has discharged all these important duties with great ability, with unsullied integrity, and, reckless of hardships of danger, or even of reputation, as in every station, whether civil or military, acted with fearless devotion to his country's service.

The character of no man has been so much misunderstood, as that of Andrew Jackson. He has been represented as a rash and desperate military chieftain, regardless of the laws and constitution of his country. No statement is more unfounded in fact. Andrew Jackson is firm and decisive in executing his plans, but cautious, prudent, and deliberate in forming them; and cool and collected in the hour of danger. If success be any criterion of skill and prudence, the immortal Washington was not so invariably successful as the Hero of Orleans. Victory has always perched upon his standard. If he has ever seemed to be rash or precipitate, it was when his desperate situation required a resort to energetic measures. He has always been sent on desperate enterprises, with means almost inadequate to success; compelled to rely on his own energy of character, and the resources of his own mind. If he has ever appeared to violate the laws, it was, that he might shield his country from the most awful calamity. Had he stopped a day, perhaps an hour to weigh the constitutional scruples of his enemies in the scale of legal technicality, Orleans had been a pile of ruins; and its streets had flowed with American blood. Andrew Jackson, when his country is in danger, and Andrew Jackson, when his country is in peace, are very dissimilar. One fact speaks a volume upon this subject, that cannot be misunderstood. On the eve of the battle of Orleans, when alarm and disaffection pervaded the city, Gen. Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority, till Orleans was secured. For this refusal, which probably preserved Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars. He submitted cheerfully, and paid the fine. As he retired from the court house, he was met by the enthusiastic applause of a grateful people, who offered to refund the money. He refused to receive it, admonishing them that their conduct evidenced a disregard of the laws, and of the civil authority; that the example was dangerous to the liberties of the Republic; that the punishment was inflicted by his country, and that it was his and their duty to submit—conduct worthy of the Father of our country. Our admiration for the victor of Orleans, is lost in our veneration for the victor over himself.

It is at home, we must learn his character as a man; and to his fellow citizens, residing in his vicinity, to all who have ever visited his hospitable mansion, the more brilliant halo of military renown is forgotten, in the milder radiance of his private virtues. His soul is the residence of all the softer affections—the sincere and ardent friend—to the orphan, the kind and indulgent protector—the affectionate husband—the practical and professing Christian. We have deliberately considered every portion of the above sentence, and on the most unquestionable authority, assure our fellow citizens that it is entirely true. During his stay at Washington this winter, the mist that calumny and prejudice had attempted to throw around his character, have vanished, and he has become known and esteemed by the assembled wisdom of the nation, to less for talents and services as a statesman and a soldier, than for his mild and engaging deportment.

As regards the politics of Andrew Jackson, there is not one blot upon his political escutcheon. He has ever

been an undeviating democrat, not in name only, but also in practice and in principle.

The present is a period of awful interest to all Republican governments. They are every where invaded by a formidable combination of tyrants, exulting in their past success. Naples, Portugal, and Spain, are resettled in the calm of despotism, and the sombre monuments of tyranny and superstition are elevated over the tombs of martyrs and patriots, and the ruins of Constitutional governments. The light of Grecian liberty must be extinguished as "a torch of discord thrown into the Ottoman empire." The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, will not be confined to Europe. The fleets and armies of the Holy Allies embark for American coasts. American republics, bordering upon our own country, must be subjugated. The veteran patriot, who presides over the destinies of our country, has declared that we must resist, and the nation sanctions the declaration. Nor are we left to blind conjecture, as regards the light in which this country is viewed by the despots in Europe. One of their Ambassadors lately declared, in the Court of Madrid, that "the United States were the source of all the Revolutionary principles that disturbed the crowned heads of Europe." How can we mistake the import of such a declaration? The clouds that darkly lower upon the skirts of our political horizon must soon burst. Let us then elect, as our chief magistrate, a soldier and a statesman. All the other candidates, however distinguished their political characters, are unknown to the great body of the people; but in Andrew Jackson, they would repose on bounded confidence. No one of his competitors has performed so many important services, nor filled so many distinguished stations, both civil and military, with greater ability in the discharge of every duty, and such devoted fidelity to his country. His claims upon the American people, are second only to those of the illustrious

A veteran of the Revolution is now about to retire from the Presidency. Will you refuse to elect, as his successor, the last of that immortal band of patriots, whom a grateful people can ever elevate to that exalted station? Will you erect the cold monuments over the tomb of departed merit, and refuse to the living, the last great debt of gratitude the nation can ever pay to Revolutionary services? Or is this but the idle theme of boyish declamation...has it lost its practical efficacy, and has ingratitude deadened too soon the feelings of American citizens?

Pennsylvania, governed by no local or sectional prejudices; prompted by nothing but great national considerations; Pennsylvania, the most unobtrusive in her claims for office, without a single officer, in the cabinet or Judiciary at Washington, now asks the presidency, not for a Pennsylvanian, but for a citizen of Tennessee. Some of our sister states must yield the pretensions of their candidates; and who can ask for such sacrifices, if not the state that has invariably made them? And for what candidate can they be asked, if not for Andrew Jackson, who has obtained so many signal triumphs, and made so many fearful sacrifices for his country!

The democratic party of Pennsylvania have also recommended JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, for the office of Vice President of the Union. His political career will bear the test of their strictest scrutiny. From his earliest youth, he was distinguished for his ardent devotion to the fundamental principles of democracy. In the legislature of his native state, he was the eloquent and intrepid advocate of popular suffrage and universal education. During what is called the war session of congress, he was the zealous, firm and determined supporter of the administration; and whilst others were shrinking from responsibility, by the most irresistible arguments, he urged successfully an appeal to arms; and as the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, he drafted and reported the declaration of war. He was the steadfast friend

of his country in the hour of danger, and the voice of domestic faction that resounded from the hall of congress was silenced by the matchless power, grandeur and moral influence of his eloquence. At the close of the war, the peace establishment was organized by his advice and assistance; and as Secretary of the War Department, by the strict accountability, rigid economy, and admirable system which he has introduced, he has saved millions to the country. His character is bold and fearless; and his views of national policy are comprehensive, sound, liberal and enlightened. His principles and conduct having been uniformly republican, he may be safely called one of the first men of the nation.

Such are the candidates whom Pennsylvania respectfully presents to the republican party of the union, and requests their co-operation. The democratic party should concentrate upon candidates for the important stations of President and Vice President of the United States: On whom can they unite with greater honor and advantage to the country, and more assured confidence of success, than Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOSEPH MILVANE,
CHARLES OGLE,
JOHN FOX,
ROBERT J. WALKER,
Committee.

Statement of the commerce of each state and territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1823, and ending on the 30th September, 1823.

States.	Imports.	Exports.
Maine	891,644	895,501
N. Hampshire	371,770	237,705
Massachusetts	17,607,160	13,683,232
Vermont	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island	1,412,953	933,144
Connecticut	456,463	483,061
New York	29,421,349	19,038,990
New Jersey	5,933	26,054
Pennsylvania	13,696,770	2,617,192
Delaware	60,124	53,817
Maryland	4,946,179	6,030,229
Dis. Columbia	275,083	801,295
Virginia	681,810	4,006,788
North-Carolina	188,958	42,217
South-Carolina	2,419,101	6,898,814
Georgia	470,705	4,000,666
Louisiana	4,283,125	7,779,072
Alabama	125,770	202,387
Ohio	161	
Michigan Ter.	2,159	1,011
Florida Territory	4,808	1,510
Total	877,579,367	71,699,030

Nat. Intel.

Public Debt of the United States.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, on the 1st day of January, in each of the years, from 1791 to 1823, inclusive.

In 1791,	\$75,463,476 52
1792,	77,227,924 66
1793,	80,352,634 04
1794,	78,427,404 77
1795,	80,747,587 39
1796,	83,762,162 07
1797,	82,064,479 33
1798,	79,228,529 12
1799,	78,408,669 77
1800,	82,976,194 35
1801,	83,038,050 80
1802,	80,712,632 25
1803,	77,054,686 30
1804,	86,427,120 88
1805,	82,312,150 50
1806,	75,723,170 66
1807,	69,218,394 64
1808,	65,196,317 97
1809,	57,023,192 09
1810,	55,173,217 52
1811,	48,000,585 76
1812,	45,209,737 90
1813,	55,962,827 57
1814,	81,487,846 24
1815,	99,833,660 15
1816,	127,334,933 74
1817,	123,491,965 16
1818,	103,466,533 83
1819,	95,529,648 28
1820,	97,015,566 15
1821,	89,987,417 66
1822,	93,546,676 28
1823,	90,875,877 22

National Intelligencer.

The Worcester Yeoman states, that there is in that town a copper coin of the United States, dated 1792, on which the head of Washington is impressed, and prefixes to the account the following anecdote: "When the current coin of the United States was first established, the stamp was brought to President Washington for his approbation: it contained his own likeness. He immediately ordered the die to be broken—a new device was substituted for the coin, which has been preserved ever since."

POLITICAL.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.
GENERAL JACKSON.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the friends of General Jackson was held at the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on the evening of the 18th inst. Col. Sam'l. Child was appointed chairman, and Major John Taylor was appointed secretary. The meeting being organized the following preamble and resolution were submitted by A. D. Murphy, Esq. and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the approaching election of president of the United States is one of great and peculiar importance, not only as respects our domestic and foreign policy, but also our national character: and it is right and proper, that the man most distinguished for his talents, public services and devotion to his country, and who stands first in the affections of his fellow-citizens, should be placed at the head of the government: and whereas it is believed, by the members of this meeting that of the several eminent men to whom the public attention is now directed as candidates for the presidency, General Andrew Jackson is most distinguished for those services which entitle him to the gratitude of his country, and for those talents and qualities which, at this crisis of the political world, are required in the chief magistrates of the American nation.

Resolved, That whilst the members of this meeting admire the talents and they hope duly appreciate the virtues and public services of the other candidates for the presidency of the United States, they are of opinion that General Andrew Jackson has superior claims to the favor of his country, and they will support his election to the presidency.

They prefer him for this high office, because he was a soldier of the revolution; one of that band of men, whose like we shall never see again; men who fought that good fight which won our independence, and gave us a place among the nations of the earth.

They prefer him, because he has protected our frontiers from savage cruelty, and in the late war with Great Britain advanced the renown of his country, by closing that war in a blaze of glory.

They prefer him, because he belongs to no particular section of the union; neither to the north nor to the south, to the east nor to the west. It is true he resides beyond the mountains; but he lives and has his home in the hearts and affections of his fellow citizens, whether on the confines of Canada or of Mexico, of the Atlantic ocean or the western limits of the United States.

They prefer him, because his energy and intrepidity of character suit the present crisis of the political world: when an unholy combination of kings and emperors has laid low the standard of civil liberty on the continent of Europe, and evinced their intention of extending their efforts to the continent of America.

And believing that in all things relating to our domestic and foreign policy, he will discharge the duty of president of the United States with ability, impartiality, firmness and integrity, they invite their fellow citizens to unite with them in supporting his election.

And whereas, to forward the views and carry into effect the wishes of this meeting as to the approaching election of president of the United States, it is necessary that a committee be appointed to correspond with persons in the different electoral districts of this state, and to unite with them in recommending to the people suitable persons to be voted for on the second Thursday of November next, as electors; Resolved, that such a committee be appointed for this electoral district.

On motion of Robert McCauley, Esq. it was Resolved, that Maj. John Taylor, and A. D. Murphy, Esq. of Orange county, William McKissick, Esq. of Person county, and Gen. Joseph H. Bryan, of Granville, be requested to act as members of the committee for the electoral district composed of the said counties.

On motion of Doct. Thomas J. Faddis, it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that the editors of other newspapers in this state be requested to publish them.

The meeting then adjourned.
SAMUEL CHILD, Chairman.
JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary.

A writer in a New York paper, speaking of the insufficient manner in which the street lamps were lighted, says, "Five-and-twenty full grown lightning bugs would have stared them all out of countenance."

On Thursday last, John Johnson, convicted at the New York Quarter Sessions, of the murder of James Murray, received sentence of death. When the Clerk inquired if he had any thing to say, he replied, "I am not the man that committed the murder, that's all." As the constable, taking him from the bar, offered to support him, he said, with the utmost indifference, "Praised be God, I am strong enough yet." He is sentenced to be hanged on the first of April, and his body to be delivered over to the surgeons for dissection.

"HONOR THE BRAVE."

Yesterday the President of the United States presented to General Jackson the Gold Medal, heretofore voted to him by Congress, for his gallant defence of New Orleans. At half past 11 o'clock, Gen. Jackson, attended by Mr. Livingston, of the House of Representatives, who had been one of his aids-de-camp at New Orleans, and Judge Tod, entered the large circular room of the President's House, where were the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and a number of visitors attending to witness the ceremony. The President then presented to the General the Medal, with the following address:

GENERAL JACKSON: In compliance with a resolution of Congress, on the 27th of February, 1815, I present to you this medal, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained, by that body, of your gallant and good conduct, in the defence of New Orleans, at that important epoch, and especially in the very brilliant action of the 8th of January. In the performance of this duty, I recollect, with profound interest, the danger which then menaced that city, and the whole of the country dependent on the Mississippi, and the glorious exploit by which they were rescued from it. An incursion by a powerful army of veteran troops, commanded by a general of experience, who had gained renown in Spain, made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the nation. The result exhibited an example of devotion to the public welfare, which will forever be distinguished in the annals of our Union. The alacrity with which our fellow-citizens of the neighboring States, in obedience to the call of their government, flew to the defence of their country, proves that they are willing and ready to encounter every danger, and make every sacrifice in support of our Republican system. The haste with which you repaired to that station, and organized the force collected there; the firmness with which you received the attack, and the success with which you repelled it, with a much inferior force, a great part of which consisted of volunteers and militia, are distinguished proofs of your patriotism and gallantry, as well as your judgment in action.

To which General Jackson replied:

SIR: Receiving this emblem of the approbation of my country, from you, who were an efficient and active agent of our Government in those scenes of difficulty and danger to which it refers, gives me peculiar pleasure. It brings to my recollection, on the occasion of war being sounded, that patriotic ardor which brought voluntarily to the field five thousand of the brave yeomanry of our country, to support its eagles, and to protect our frontier, from the ruthless savage, and the inroads of a British fleet. In the name of those patriotic officers and soldiers who so bravely seconded my views in the day of battle, of privation and peril, and who contributed to bring about the happy results to which you refer, I receive this emblem of approbation, which the representatives of my country, in Congress assembled, have conceived me worthy to possess. That at a period the most critical and alarming, I should have been the humble means to harmonize the discordant materials of every nation and tongue, and so to unite them, as to make a successful defence of the city of New Orleans, against a superior, well-organized, veteran force, and to preserve it from pollution and ravage by an infuriated British soldiery, is really my life. This emblem reminds me of the gratitude we should feel to a kind Providence for those happy results. May you pass through, and retire from, the administration of the government with the full approbation of your country that has hitherto accompanied you. May you be blessed in retirement with all the comforts heaven can bestow; and, when life is finished, be raised to a happy immortality beyond the grave.

At the same time, the President presented a like medal to Judge Todd, as the representative, or agent, of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, in consideration of the gallant conduct of the Governor in the capture by the troops under General Harrison, of the British army in Upper Canada, in the fall of 1814.

The friends of John Quincy Adams have held a meeting in Norfolk, to promote his interest in Virginia. But the Petersburg Republican says that "all efforts to divert the Electoral vote of Virginia from Mr. Crawford, will be worse than useless: Mr. Crawford is sure of the undivided voice of the electoral college of Virginia; but when the election goes before the House of Representatives, where Mr. Crawford will be dropped on the first ballot, Virginia, notwithstanding the assertion so pompously made, will be found rallying round the standard of Jackson."

A Patriot in distress.—An American Revolutionary Officer, Major Swan, (of Boston,) is said to be in the prison of St. Pelagie, in France, for debt, and has been there fifteen years. A New-York paper proposes, in this age of liberality, to raise a subscription and procure the discharge of this old comrade in arms of La Fayette and Washington, that he may return to his country.

From a New-York paper.

English Law! To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital, but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound a man is only a capital crime; to wound a man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian, who performs in a theatre royal, is a reputed person; but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and Members of Parliament cannot be arrested for debt; but their creditors may.

LIFE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 19.
By the arrival of the ship Elizabeth, in 23 days from Havre, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their les of Paris papers to the 20th of February.

The accounts from Spain represent the country to be in a very unsettled state. The Constitutionalists, at Barcelona, will perhaps fling upon the soldiers of the Faith, unless they are marched away. The couriers have been stopped on the road between France and Madrid; and there are reports of disturbances and meditated insurrections from several parts of the kingdom. The king has recently suppressed all the journals in Madrid, except one; and these circumstances, in connexion with public business, show that the government is laboring under unusual difficulties and apprehensions. It is reported that an English man of war has taken a Spanish ship, with a large amount of specie, as security for her loans.

In France, both parties are occupied in electioneering. The funds, observes the Journal du Commerce, might have been now as good as those of England, but for the war in Spain; but the ministry have done something with the money. England is represented by the same paper, as having great advantages by refusing to intermeddle with the war, and stepping in fresh in the case, with an uninterrupted commerce, and stepping in, at once, to the full and almost exclusive enjoyment of the South American trade.

The Journal du Commerce, of the 20th Feb. mentions the speech of Mr. Webster, on the Greek question, as one remarkable for its energy and eloquence; and gives one or two short extracts. It also contains the motion made in Congress, to invite the Marquis La Fayette to visit the United States.

The latest intelligence from Greece, represent the state of the country, and the spirit of the people, as still more flattering than before.

Ireland continued to be disturbed by Whiteboism. Many outrages are detailed.

A mummy recently arrived in France, from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess of the race of Pharaohs, who had been buried 2700 years. In the same box was an embalmed Cat, to indicate the person was of high rank.

An insurrection is said to have shown itself in Eremadura; and great agitation was apparent in Andalusia.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Smyrna to the 19th of January. The Turkish squadron fitted out at Constantinople, to afford succour to Smyrna, had been destroyed by a tempest in the Gulf of Patras. Five frigates and six brigs were stranded. The Turks regard this event as a chastisement from Heaven, and they had not been guilty of any acts of violence to the Greeks in consequence. The Greeks had become masters of the Gulf. The Turks considered there was no longer any security in the waters of the Archipelago.

Col. O'Callaghan, Aid to Gen. Mina, has been to Havre, to engage an American vessel to carry the General and suit from Cowes to South America.

A London paper reports, that the house of Ludolph Von Wolfen, Hamburg, has failed for about 30,000 sterling.

The London Globe mentions that the respectable house of William and James Levin, has stopped payment.

The Duke of Bordeaux, son of the Duchess of Berri, now about four years old, has an establishment of four Gentlemen of Honor, five Aids, a Colonel of the staff, and three Secretaries! [a legitimate establishment!]

Important.—In looking over our file of the Paris Journal du Commerce, we have found the following extract of a letter from Marseilles of Dec. 24, to the editor, containing the following information relative to the growing of cotton in Egypt. It will doubtless have an important bearing on our commerce.—N. York Gaz.

"Sir: It belongs to your Journal to notice a revolution which is about taking place in one of the most important branches of our commerce.

"Four years since, a Frenchman named Jumel, conceived the idea of attempting the growing of Brazil cotton in Egypt, and it has completely succeeded. The Pacha has ordered its growth to be extended on the largest scale, and has further directed that this new production should in future be called 'Jumel Cotton.' The second year the crop amounted to 100,000 kilograms; the third to twenty times as much; and there are at this moment at the Lazaretto of Marseilles 4000 bags (about 600,000 kilograms) for consumption. There is as large a quantity at the Lazaretto of Leghorn and Trieste, and letters from the most respectable source state that he crop this year will exceed 5,000,000 kilograms. There will be scarcely any end to its production, as the Pacha intends to extend the culture to the sources of the Nile.

"The quality of this cotton, (classed with the long staple) is perfect; and if a little whiter and cleaner would entirely supersede that of Pernambuco and Louisi-

ana. It is probable that our manufacturers will prefer it, especially as its great abundance will make the price very low. What effect will this have on our commercial relations with the U. States?

"I now leave this important subject to the consideration of your readers, manufacturers and merchants."

COMMODORE DANIELS.

The Editor of the Morning Chronicle has been favored with the following extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, dated

LAGUIRA, FEB. 19, 1824.

I have no news to give you, except for the loss of two sloops of war not long since. Some of the most distinguished personages of this country (viz. Generals Bermudes, Paez, and Soubllette) were his advocates. The trial lasted several days, when the commodore was honorably acquitted. Gen. Paez stood up before the court, and in an elegant speech, depicted the glorious exertions of the defendant, in gaining and confirming the liberty of Colombia; and as the gallant commodore "had done the state some service," he was proposed as admiral in chief of the naval forces, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the audience. After this triumphant acquittal, splendid entertainments were given him by the most distinguished families in Caracas. The last *fete* was a ball given by Daniels himself, in return for the numerous honors conferred on him. I do not remember to have witnessed a more magnificent display of wealth and luxury: the profusion of superb decorations, the variety and elegance of the costumes, the air alive with the breath of lutes and trumpets, the "bevy of fair women richly gay," and the number of illustrious personages assembled, presented a spectacle of which no idea could be formed, except from the enchanting pictures of oriental romance. The rooms were decorated with festoons, patriotic emblems, and luxuriated in every fanciful variety of carved work. They were most splendidly illuminated; an atmosphere of golden light set the minutest objects in clearest vision before the eye of the spectator, and large mirrors reflected the magical scene in indefinite multiplication.

The Commodore has generously given up to government all his wages, and the services of his own vessels in this country: thus emulating those heroes, whose noble actions enrich history to us, by opening such varied and delicious vistas to our gaze, beneath the range of its loftiest events.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter just received and dated Mexico, Jan. 28th, 1824.

"I enclose you a proclamation of the government, by which you will see that we have had a terrible tumult in this city, which lasted several days, and only ended yesterday. It was commenced by gen. Lobato, with a view to induce the congress to change the ministry, and put the Europeans out of office. He however, soon found his error, and submitted with the greater part of his officers, when the cudgels were taken up by others, who obstinately refused to succumb, and were happily made prisoners to the number of twenty two. Among these were three colonels, and as many lieutenant colonels. Several of the prisoners were condemned to death last night, and pardoned to day, when they were on the point of being executed. All, however, is now quiet, and as congress will undoubtedly change the people at the head of the government, we may again hope for tranquillity. These occurrences have retarded the departure of the convoy of money for Alvarado."

Extract of a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1824.

The political state of Peru is very unsettled. Riva Agiero, having declared himself an enemy to the Congress, was at Truxillo with 4,000 men, and Bolivar was going against him. The Spaniards were strengthening themselves, and probably will be too powerful for the Patriots. The only hope, (and one that is generally entertained and expected,) is, that these Spanish Generals, La Serena, Canterac and Valdez, will declare themselves independent of Spain, and keep the government in their own hands."

Ambassador from Buenos Ayres.—A letter from Buenos Ayres of the 7th of January, states that Gen. Alvera has been appointed by that government as Ambassador to the United States. He was to have left Buenos Ayres in the month of January for the U. States, via England.

Manilla.—A proclamation in Spanish, (recently received from Manilla,) without date, signed by Juan Antonio Martinez, Captain General of the Philippine Islands, by which it appears that a part of the troops, headed by a Capt. Novales, had raised the standard of insurrection, with the object of rendering the Islands independent of Spain—but they were quickly put down, and Novales, and Ruiz, another leader, and twenty of their followers, were shot.

THE TARIFF.

A meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, was held on the 12th ult. to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress against the passage of the tariff bill, as now before that body; when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed Tariff of duties is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, inexpedient, unjust, and unequal in its operations; that it is calculated and intended to foster one branch of industry at the expense of all others; that it would be ruinous to our agriculture and commerce; that it will diminish the revenues of the position of direct taxation for the support thereof; and that a wise and sound policy forbids the adoption of it.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress expressing the opinions and views of this meeting; a copy of which they are requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State:

Resolved, That said committee be also a committee of correspondence, who shall send a copy of these resolutions to each of the towns in this State, and solicit their co-operation in the measures adopted in this meeting.

Paris J. Tillinghast, C. P. Mallett, Jas. Townes, John Huske, Duncan M' Rae, Esquires, were appointed the committee.

At the same meeting, resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, respectfully requesting that an Armory or Arsenal, or either of them, be erected in the town of Fayetteville.

THE GREAT STEAM-BOAT QUESTION.

The cause recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, is of such paramount interest to the country, that we should copy the whole of the Opinion of the Court on it, were we not prevented by its great length. The original action was brought under a State Law of New York, giving to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton the sole use and monopoly of all the waters within that State, for navigation by Steam, to the exclusion of all persons not acting under their right, with heavy penalties and forfeitures in cases of infringement and violation. The cause has passed through its different stages, from the lowest court in New-York, where it has been uniformly decided in conformity to the State Law, until it has reached the highest judicial tribunal of the nation, been solemnly and deliberately agreed and considered, and conclusively decided against the constitutionality of the Law. The principle thus appears to be established, that the navigable waters of every state are the common highway of all citizens of the United States, and that all vessels or boats sailing under a coasting license have a right to traverse them, whether moved by steam, horse, wind, or any other power. And the authority of the United States, to "regulate commerce among the several States," notwithstanding the right of any State to pass "laws to regulate their domestic trade and police," is declared to "extend within the limits of every State of the Union." The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, the 2d Feb. and occupies 6 columns of small type in the Intelligencer.—Chas. City Gaz.

At sun-rise on Friday morning 12th ult. the convicts in the State Prison, Boston, attempted to revolt. They rushed upon the officer who had the keys, and threatened his life, in order to obtain them, but failed. Order was not restored until a detachment of Major Wainwright's marines was brought up to the prison.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

We are requested to state for the information of the Pensioners of the United States, that as Congress has made the necessary appropriation, funds for paying them are in readiness. All, therefore, who are on the pension list may now apply to the respective agents in the states where they reside for their semi annual stipends.
Washington Repub.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Wm. W. Woolsey, Treasurer of the American Bible Society, received during the month of January, the sum of \$2084 50 cts. The issues from the depository during the same period, were 1595 Bibles and 1271 Testaments, valued at \$1793 and 84 cents.

A liberal Sentiment.—At the 4th of March dinner in Boston, a gentleman gave as a toast, "Health and happiness to the Crawfordites, and success to the Adamites."

The London Morning Chronicle asserts that the British have made propositions to Spain for the acknowledgment of the Independence of South-America, and that the Duke of San Carlos has been appointed to proceed to London to open a negotiation on this subject.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1824.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We learn that Col. Robert Love, of Haywood county, in accordance with the wishes of his fellow-citizens, has consented to be a candidate for Elector, on the people's ticket, at the ensuing Presidential election; and the Star informs us that Col. William B. Lockhart has been nominated, on the same ticket, for the district composed of the counties of Northampton, Hertford, and Wake.

The last Raleigh dispatch contains notice of a meeting of the citizens of Wake county, favorable to Gen. Jackson's election as President.

The General government not the government of the People!

The bill in Congress for obtaining the necessary surveys on the subject of "Roads and Canals," has given rise to many learned and elaborate speeches. Some of these are so very ingenious, as to baffle the comprehension of common minds; and we doubt much whether certain of the orators themselves understood their own "profound profundity of thought." We observe that one of the members from North-Carolina, (Mr. Spaight) also "rose to express his opposition to the bill." Our readers can gather the ground-work of his argument, from the following extract: "If (says he) this government had sprung into existence from a state of nature—if it had derived its being immediately from the people—then, from its very nature, it would have the power contended for (the power, we suppose, to survey roads and canals; it would have been inherent, from the very formation of the government." "Instead of deriving its existence immediately from the people, it was called into being by sovereigns! It is the work of sovereigns—the grant of power by them, for their own benefit, and that of their people."

Mordecai Mannassah Noah, the Jew editor of the *Caucus "Advocate,"* has often denied that the people were capable of exercising the rights retained to them by the constitution; but this is the first time we remember to have heard it gravely advanced that the people had no hand in the establishment of our government! On the contrary, we had believed that all the powers there delegated and defined, were derived from the people....and not, as Mr. Spaight says, the "grant of sovereigns." Our notions on this subject were taken from the constitution itself. The very first words of that instrument are: "We, the people of the United States," &c. "do ordain and establish this constitution," &c. But, according to Mr. Spaight, "We, the people," must have been mistaken....the "grant" comes from "sovereigns." These are the heretical, aristocratic opinions of a representative of North-Carolina—one who violated his trust, and, in despite of the known wishes of his constituents, united with a desperate cabal at Washington, in attempting to palm upon the free people of the Republic, a man for chief magistrate, who, by his intrinsic worth, could not unite one-fifth of the people of the nation in his support.

The defeat of the caucus ticket in North-Carolina (which event every day renders more certain) will be the greater source of exultation to the advocates of the people's rights, and the friends of free elections, because of the unwarrantable assumption, by a majority of the papers (and, we presume, of the politicians too) in the Union, that our state is "safe" for the caucus candidate. We expected this to be fingered about, (on paper!) like a nose of wax, by the radicals and the slaves of Virginia domination; but we looked for a more courteous deportment from those who profess to be the enemies of caucus supremacy. The "Richmond Whig," a paper lately established, and hitherto conducted with great ability and liberality, in making an estimate of the States the several candidates will get, says New-York, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, and Delaware, "may be set down to him," (Mr. Crawford.) Not quite so fast, gentlemen....don't "set [us] down," in such company, while we are able to stand up among our good friends, the people. Wait till after November election; and if it then appears that the suffrages of the free people of the state consign us to the humiliating station you now so unceremoniously point to, we will then (but not till then) "sit down" at the footstool of King Caucus.

ELECTIONEERING.

The Sheriffs in South Carolina are elected to serve four years; the office, for this length of time, in the city of Charleston, is worth 15 or 20,000 dollars, "clear money;" as it is thus lucrative, its attainment is an object of considerable importance to an individual, as well as his friends. About two months since, at an election held in Charleston, Col. M. I. Keith, of the *Whig*, obtained a majority of 70 or 80 votes over Col. M. I. Keith; but owing to some informality in the returns from one or two of the parishes, and the taking a few illegal votes, the board of managers declared the election void, and a new one was ordered. Accordingly, on the 9th and 10th ult. a second election was held, which resulted in the election of Col. Cleary by a majority of 318 votes. From the time the second election was ordered, until it took place, the Charleston papers teemed with electioneering publications, pro and con—some of which were uncommonly acrimonious. But the elec-

tion is now over; and we presume the Charleston Editors are as much rejoiced at being relieved from a disagreeable necessity of printing for the adverse parties, as we shall be at the arrival of that halcyon period, when the Presidential election shall no longer perplex our brain, and disturb even our social tranquility.

Methodist Conference.—The Virginia conference convened in Petersburg, on the 18th ult. and terminated its session on the 24th. All the houses of worship in the town were tendered to, and accepted by, the conference; great numbers of people attended on the preaching of the day; and during this assembly, during the only bishop at this conference. A general conference is to be held in Baltimore, on the first day of May next.

Lieut. Kennon, who was tried by a naval court-martial at Norfolk, has been honorably acquitted. It is said that this affair has drawn down upon the head of the secretary of the navy, and Com. Porter, the warmest indignation of the friends of Lieut. K.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. schooner *Shark*, states that a launch from that vessel was lost in a gale of wind, by being stove on shore, at Vera Cruz, South-America; and fourteen, out of eighteen of her crew, were drowned. Capt. Stevens, the commander of the *Shark*, very narrowly escaped a watery grave.

There has been to-day a considerable excitement in the Senate, on the subject of the late minority Caucus. The venerable John Taylor of Caroline, who, previous to the Caucus, was represented, by the friends of that scheme, as favorable to it, has this morning put every doubt on that point to rest, by denouncing the Caucus in the most pointed and forcible manner. This republican patriarch denominated the caucus "the *Washington Bull Dance*;" and treated the distinction drawn by the advocates of the Caucus, between the private and official acts of the members of Congress, as puerile and inefficient.

The bill for the revision of the duties on imports (tariff bill so called) travels slowly through the House of Representatives, and meets with many obstructions in its great course of preparation for a discussion of its general principle, which has as yet been only incidentally debated. If the bill passes the House of Representatives, as it probably will—we don't say certainly—the session will hardly terminate before the first of June next.

There are (says the Albany Advertiser) in the State of New-York, one hundred and thirty-five newspapers; and out of these there are but two, so far as our knowledge extends, which are opposed to giving the choice of electors to the people. And yet Mr. Livingston, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Sudam, and Mr. Stranahan, and others, in the senate, say they have no evidence that the people desire a change!!!

The several propositions to amend the constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of electing electors of President, submitted to the senate during the present session, have been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Randolph has submitted a proposition to reduce the wages of the members of the H. of R. to six dollars per day. Mr. R.'s gall appears to have overflowed more than ordinarily on this occasion.

We have accounts from France to the 21st of Feb. Spain continued agitated. Victory still attended the Greeks. No other intelligence of striking interest is brought by the recent arrival.

The office of 4th auditor of the treasury of the U. S. having recently become vacant by the death of Col. Freeman, it is said there are upwards of one hundred applicants, (members of congress and others) to fill the vacancy.

An effort was made in the House of Representatives, yesterday, by Mr. Allen of Mass. to call up his resolution to limit the duration of the present session, but the House refused to consider it. In all probability the session will continue until late in May; notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Mr. Randolph, who deprecates the pestilential atmosphere of the chamber of Representatives, as much as travellers in Java dread an approach to the fabled Upas tree.—*Wash. Repub.*

To Correspondents. We must decline the publication of "Brutus." Religious controversies are not only unprofitable to the parties engaged, but are highly injurious to the cause of the Gospel dispensation.... and more particularly so, when carried on thro' the columns of a public journal like ours, which circulates among all classes of the community. We regret very much that "Brutus" should be disposed to cast such unmerited obloquy upon the character of the clergy of the present day; for he must know that he thereby impairs the belief in the Holy oracles themselves. "Brutus" is wrong, when he says that "Religion, or christianity, so called, has stained the page of history deeper with blood than all the wars that

have happened, on other accounts, since the creation of the world".....It was the abuse of it, that caused all these evils. The errors and the crimes committed by the priesthood of the papal church, in other times and other countries, are, by "Brutus," charged upon the clergy of our day and our country. Nothing can be more preposterous, and more at variance with the spirit of our free institutions.

We have omitted, in this week's paper, a journal of the proceedings of Congress: The most prominent part of what they have done, is noticed in a few short articles we have copied from the Washington papers.

Our paper having been filled out previously to the receipt of the *Lists of Letters*, we are obliged to defer their insertion till next week.

The United States armor at Springfield, Mass. has suffered a heavy loss by fire! The loss is estimated at \$15,000—the building worth 10,000 and the property in it about \$5,000.

MARKETS.

COTTONS.—Confidence has been in some degree restored by our late advices from England, and Upland Cottons have since evidently been in better request. The middle qualities, which had been previously selling at about 13 cents, have since in some instances, gone off at 13½ a 13¾ cents. The highest and lowest qualities, however, do not appear to have varied in price, and we therefore continue the extreme quotations as in our last.

Extract from a *Ware Price Current*, Feb. 21.
Cottons.—Sales of Uplands, at 10, 15, 15½, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 25
Cotton, 12½ to 13; flour, fine, 4½; superfine, 5; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 34; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 125; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice, 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 4; manufactured, 5 a 2 pr. cwt.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 26th January, Capt. Aaron Sherill, to Miss Polly Parker. [The above marriage has been heretofore published in our paper, with the addition that the bride was *own niece* to the bridegroom; we now again insert it, at the request of a subscriber, with the correction, that the young lady was only *niece* to Capt. Sherill's former wife. The former fact was communicated under a responsible name, accompanied by a request that it might be published; we did so. If any of the parties feel aggrieved, and demand the name of him who delivered it up, in order to exculpate ourselves.]

In Washington City, by the Rev. Mr. Lucas, Mr. John Judge to Miss Mary Caroline Noland, both of that place. Most Judges contrive to get plenty of land; For one, we may instance Judge Toland; But plump lawyer Currin has trick'd the whole band, And shewn us a *Jersey* that has *NO land*!

Wholesale HAT Store,
279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.
Wildman & Starr,
OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,
oval, bell and high crowns, and extra shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions. Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Koram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Koram Hats, of a inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture. Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.
Charleston, April, 1824. 13it12

NEW WHOLESALE HARD-WARE STORE.
Charleston, S. C. No. 33, King-Street.

SMITH & ROBBINS have just received, and are now opening, 350 *PACKAGES*, consisting of a general and choice assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware; and have also, in store, Smith tools and Bellows, Steel Genuine Whitmore cotton and wool Cards Trace chains Vices, Anvils, Lad Patent and Carolina Hogs American & English mill and cross-cut Saws German and c. s. land Saws Hand and mill Saw files Raps, common and patent Curry-combs German, English and American Scythes Wire and Hair Sieves Cut and wrought Nails Hook, plate and raised Hinges Swing and toilet Glasses, Brushes, and every other article in their line; which they will sell on the most accommodating terms. Prices, those of New-York and Philadelphia merchants are particularly invited to call.
March 1, 1824. 5it01

Sale! Sale!
THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Davidson, will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 15th of April next, the remainder of the lots unsold in the Town of Lexington. Terms of sale, six, twelve and eighteen months; payment in equal instalments.
JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMONS,
DAVID COX, } Commissioners.
March 17, 1824. 3it0

Last Notice!

THE executors of D. Cress, sen. dec'd. for the second and last time, give notice to all those indebted to the estate, either by note or book account, to come forward and make prompt payment, against the 5th day of May, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection.

JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,
Executors.

Persons having claims against the estate, will do us a favor by calling for settlement.

JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,
Executors.

March 17, 1824.

Gig, at Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, (it being the Tuesday of Rowan Superior Court,) an elegant Gig, with plated harness, belonging to the estate of Dr. Alexander Schools, deceased.

SAMUEL M'AFFEE, Executor.

March 27, 1824.

Shoe-Shop.....removed.

Ebenezer Dickson, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a new shop, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

NOTA BENA.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of *LEATHER*; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as *CHEAP*, and, perhaps, a little *cheaper*, than my brother chaps.

Ebenezer Dickson.

March 2, 1824.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitted attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year. JAMES H. CLARK.

N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of new GOODS.

Concord, March 4, 1824.

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a plantation on which he now resides, 3 miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, containing 240 acres. There are on this farm, good buildings, of all kinds; the necessary quantity of tillable and meadow land; a good well sunk near the barn, and an excellent spring on the lot. This plantation and improvements, will be sold on easy conditions. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. JACOB JULIN.

March 8, 1824.

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, DOLPHIN,

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, thro' out the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season); 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down); and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c. ASA THOMPSON, GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824.

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, PALLIFOX,

LATE the property of Judge L. Murphey, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

To those acquainted with Pallifox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

February 25, 1824.

Was committed to the Jail

IN Burke county, N. C. on the 19th of the present month, a negro man, as a runaway, who says his name is Jim, that he belongs to Thomas Pool, of Spartanburg District, S. C. and that he left his master but a few days before he was apprehended. He appears to be about 25 years of age, dark complexion, and of a slender make. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

March 21, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. COURT of Equity.....Samuel Rouch, vs. Hugh McDowell, James Moore, Andrew Heron, and others. In this case, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that unless James Moore and Andrew Heron, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Mecklenburg on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Price adv. \$2.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. z.

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK MARCH 20.

Cotton.—The market has improved for good cotton: within the last few days sales to some extent were made, both for exportation and home use. The cheap sales were 14 a 14½. A sale of fair Louisiana was made at 16 cents. Uplands 13 a 14½; Tennessee 12½ a 13½; Louisiana 15 a 17; Alabama 13 a 14½.

NEW-YORK.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of March 19, says: "We yesterday observed the following notice posted in the Assembly chamber:

"The members of the legislature, friendly to the electoral law, give notice that they intend, before the legislature adjourns, to issue an address recommending to their constituents to meet in convention in October or September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Presidential Electors. March 18, 1824."

We can state, on good authority, that a great majority of the republican members of the legislature, will sign an address of the above purport.—*Alb. Gaz.*

The National Gazette says, "the ticket now offered throughout New-England, to the Republicans, is, John Quincy Adams for President, and General Jackson for Vice President. The same will be proposed in the state of N. York. Good! Balt. Patriot.

[Reverse it, and 'twill be better.] Ed. Caro.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Cortes*, Captain De Cost, from Liverpool, the editor of the National Advocate has received his regular file of London papers to the 22d of February, and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive.

The only important intelligence by this arrival is WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ALGERIERS. The causes are said to be a refusal on the part of the Dey to make reparation for an insult offered to the Consular flag, and a declaration that he would no longer observe the stipulations of the treaty made by Lord Exmouth, prohibiting the taking of Christian slaves.

This little affair will be soon ended. The Algerines have no squadron; their fortifications are not in the best order, and the moment a British fleet appears before the town, they will cut off the Dey's head, and send it to the Admiral as an explanation in full.—*Nat. Advo.* [An official letter from Capt. Spencer, of the British navy, to the admiralty office, then follows—stating that he had captured an Algerine brig of war, which had 17 Spaniards on board, whom the Algerines were carrying off into slavery.]

The Greeks are progressing with every prospect of final success; they have issued proposals for a loan of 800,000*l.* and the prospectus observes—"After a struggle of three years, distinguished by a series of triumphant successes, the independence of the Greek nation has been established, and there is every probability of its speedy recognition by the different powers of Europe.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at Boston of the brig Arctic, captain Law, in 25 days from Havre, the editors of the Boston Patriot have received Paris papers to the 22d February. The intelligence they contain is apparently unimportant. It mostly relates to Spain, the situation of which appears still unsettled. In fact, the papers which they have seen contain little else than speculations upon the condition of Spain and her probable conduct in relation to South America, without bringing us to any definite result.

The following alarming paragraph is copied from "P. P. F. Degrand's Boston Weekly Report:"

"From first rate source.—PARIS, 22d FEB. 1824.—The cause of Liberty never was in greater danger.—The Allies are determined to put it down in the United States, as well as in Europe and S. America, cost what it may. England is treacherous to the cause of freedom; Russia is powerful; France and Austria, subservient. Prepare yourselves to see a most formidable attack on the United States within a very few years. Spies will soon swarm all over your land."

Whatever danger liberty may be in, in Europe, we have no fear for the safety of the liberty of the United States, either from the "formidable attacks," or swarms of Spies," so fearfully set forth in the above.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Presidential Vests.—We copy the following notice from the NEW YORK paper of Tuesday, 23d ult. "Messrs. J. and P. Hone and Company sold yesterday by auction a large quantity of black silk vestings, lately imported from France, stamped with pretty correct likenesses of several of the candidates for the presidency, with their names printed beneath their busts.

Stephen Clearwater has been committed to the county jail, Sullivan, New York, for the murder of Lawrence Baker. This is the second murder that has been committed in that county within the last three weeks.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

Written by a gentleman who recently visited Saint Helena, on his return to America.

Lorn is the rock and boundless is the wave,
Where the wiled sisters dug Napoleon's grave;
A castled steep—the sea for ever pours
A requiem round those solitary shores.

No tender brother stood beside his bed,
No weeping consort held his drooping head;
A few sad followers, faithful to the last,
Watch'd the quick changes that his face o'ercast;
Saw the fix'd eye with lingering lustre view
His boy's bright portrait, as he bade adieu;
Sublime in death, he said, with hope inspir'd,
"My son, the head of armies," and expir'd.

And is this all that now remains of thee,
A simple shrine beneath a willow tree?
Near one small fount in yonder glen of green,
Where cliffs stupendous guard the sacred scene,
And strangers tread with noiseless step the glade,
Lest the rude echo should thy rest invade;
Great shade of fame! where hath thy spirit fled;
In the dark regions of the unknown dead?
Where is the arm which ruled, with wondrous

power,
O'er kings and kingdoms, in a happier hour?
Where is the form, which on yon Alpine height
The Italian realms beheld with pale affright?
Which seem'd to travel over space and time,
The gaze of crowds—the wonder of each clime;
While Europe trembling saw with hopeless eye,
The wing'd artillery like a whirlwind fly?
Where is he now? Go ask the watchman there,
Whose armor glistens in the midnight air;
He points in silence to the lonely tomb,
Where Bertrand wept in agonizing gloom!
Oft will the pilgrim to the east pause here,
Muse on this spot and shed a pitying tear,
That his vast genius and his mighty mind
Should sink by mercenary foes confin'd.
Oft will the sons of ocean check the oar
And drop their anchor near this sainted shore,
Thro' the dark winding valley slowly turn,
And pensive gaze at great Napoleon's urn.
Here many a tongue will pay the tribute due
To Bertrand's heart, so loyal and so true:
Who shar'd his glory, and who shar'd his grief,
A voluntary exile with his chief.

Here England's genius yet may weep the day
Th' illustrious captive felt her cruel sway,
And lingering died, with slow consuming pain,
Alas! to England an eternal stain!

Farewell, great chieftain! Thy immortal name
Stands yet unrivall'd on the rolls of fame.
Lorn is the rock and boundless is the wave,
Yet glory's sunbeams rest upon thy grave!

ON A SCULL.

[The following lines, by Lord Byron, are hardly inferior to Hamlet's meditations in the grave-yard.]

Look on its broken arch, its ruin'd wall,
Its chambers desolate and portals foul:
Yes, this was once ambition's airy hall,
The seat of thought, the palace of the soul.
Behold thro' each lack-lustre eye-less hole,
The gay recess of wisdom, and of wit,
Can all that saint, sage, sophist ever writ
People this lonely tower—its tenement refit?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Webster's Dictionary.—It is intimated in a New-Haven paper, that Noah Webster, Esq. intends to proceed to England, for the purpose of publishing the large Dictionary he promised in his small one, 18 years ago, in that country. Notwithstanding the peculiarities of Mr. Webster, some of which no English ear or eye can well approve, we have no doubt, if he bestowed the attention to the subject of which he has evinced the capacity, that he will produce a work, which will find its way to a rank in literature near the side of the gigantic Johnson.

Peale's Washington.—Mr. Rembrandt Peale has recently finished a Portrait of Washington, which has received the most unqualified approbation from all that have seen it, and is pronounced by Judge Marshall to be the most perfect resemblance of him that he has ever seen. Few men could be more intimately acquainted with the General than the Judge.

From an English Paper.

There is, in the church of Walton on Thames, a curious instrument, presented to the parish, about a century and a half ago, by a person of some consequence at that time, whose name was Chester. It was intended to be worn as a punishment by the fair sex, who had been guilty of defamation. It is of singular construction, and when fixed, one part enters the mouth, which prevents the possibility of articulation. It bears this inscription:

"Chester presents Walton with a bridle,
"To curb women's tongues that talk idle."
Its presentation arose from the circumstance of the individual whose name it bears losing a valuable estate through the instrumentality of a gossiping woman.—*English paper.*

NEW YORK.

The commercial emporium of our country is at this period in an unusual prosperous condition. To demonstrate this, it is only necessary to state that between two and three thousand buildings are now going up in the city; among which are ten or twelve splendid edifices for religious worship, and a merchant's Exchange to cost nearly a million of dollars. At the close of the ensuing season there will have been expended on the Battery, (that most grand and beautiful promenade) more than \$200,000. It is an astonishing fact that the fiscal concerns of the city alone, are more important than the civil expenditures of any two states in the Union. This is proved by a reference to the wonderful operations of the Corporation during a single fortnight, up to the 2d February last, in which the cash receipts amounted to the enormous sum of

\$132,550 59
Expenditures in the same period, 132,566 60

The same ratio of receipts would give the extraordinary sum of three millions, four hundred thirty-three thousand, three hundred sixty-seven 34-100 dollars, City revenue per annum. A recent N. Y. Gazette speaking of the commerce, observes that out of the large number of vessels then in port, not one was unemployed; and if twice the number were to arrive, employment would be found for all. It continues: "New York is going for the whole; and if Congress let us alone, the Government will be supplied with the means of supporting all its establishments by the commerce of this place. It would be the height of madness, to tariff us out of existence." *Cheraw Intelligencer.*

Vegetable Milk.—In addition to the vegetable bread, vegetable butter, and cabbage tree, which have been brought to light by recent travellers, we now learn by the *Gazette de Santa*, of the 25th July last, that M. de Humboldt has discovered in that region a tree which abundantly affords a milk-juice, similar in its properties to the milk of animals, and employed for the same purposes. This liquid which was drank by Humboldt, is stated to be derived from the *palo de leche*, or *de vaca*, a tree which grows abundantly in the mountains above Periquito, to the north east of Maracay, a village to the west of Caracas. The milk possesses the same physical qualities as that of the cow, with this only difference, that it is a little viscous; it has the same taste also as cow's milk.

A young girl from the country, lately on a visit to a Mr. H—, a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to meeting. It happened to be a silent one; none of the brethren being moved by the Spirit, to utter a syllable. When Mr. H— left the meeting-house with his young friend, he asked her, "How dost thou like the meeting?" to which she pettishly replied, "Like it! why I can see no sense in it—to go and sit for whole hours together without speaking a word—it is enough to kill the devil!" "Yea, my dear," rejoined the Quaker, "that is just what we want."

The London Globe and Traveller says, "We have been informed (and we think from the names given us as authority, our readers may consider the information true,) that the author of Waverly has contracted with his bookseller to furnish him with 3 novels a year for 3 years, and that he is to have \$10,000 a year for the supply, and that four novels have actually been delivered as per contract."

The Paris editors in speaking of the complaints of the English that their style of writing has degenerated since the days of Burke, observe, that it is generally conceded that Washington Irving, an American, is one of the best models of the present day as an English writer; and that the Sketch Book and Bracebridge Hall, are worthy of an Addison and a Goldsmith, for their purity and elegance of style.

From the New-Haven Register.

Rats.—Some time since one of my family was sick, and we set a candle in a low candlestick in the fire place in the same room. About midnight we were alarmed in consequence of the house being filled with smoke, and on searching for the cause, it appeared that a rat had taken the lighted candle out of the candlestick, and dragged it under the floor, which set fire to the house and would have consumed it had not the fire been timely discovered.

Interesting experiment.—In the poor-house yard of this city, a committee of the corporation is employed in boring the earth, in search of a source of good water. They have proceeded the depth of 280 feet without success; and in the whole of the descent have found but 2 or 3 feet of stone a bed of lime-stone, 256 feet below the surface. Some 70 or 80 feet down, 40 feet below the bed of either river, a quantity of marine shells were found; the whole body of the earth through which the machine has passed, proving to general to be clay or sand, (160 feet clay) with very few strata of any other substance. Another visit will enable us to give further particulars of this novel experiment in this quarter; although the geological phenomena disclosed by the laborious operation, do not appear to be very numerous or striking.—*Chas. Gaz.*

PERCY'S POEMS.

We learn from London, that the beautiful edition of Percy's Poems, lately published in this city by Mr. Wiley, is now in the London press; and will soon be published by Mr. John Miller, upon the same terms that he published the Pilot. The edition here has not yet paid the expenses of paper and printing! *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Three saddles have been lately made in New-York for distinguished individuals in South America, which, for costliness and beauty, exceed any articles of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The price of each, with the bridle, will be about \$300.

The common council of Boston have appointed a committee to direct a letter in behalf of the city council to Gen. La Fayette, requesting him, if not inconvenient, to visit the city to land in that place, and to assure him that his reception will be worthy of the city which has ever held in the highest estimation the services and sacrifices of the adopted son of Washington.

THE GREEK BOY.

Capt. Partridge, of the military school at Norwich, Vermont, has generously offered to support and educate at his own expense, the Greek boy who arrived in this country last year, and whose parents and six brothers were murdered by the Turks at Scio.

N. Y. paper.

Prison Limits.—The Legislature of New-York has passed a law, declaring the limits of each county to be the prison bounds, and prohibiting the imprisonment of any white woman for debt.

Facts deserving attention.—In Salem, Mass. the Poor House is a source of income to the amount of \$1,300 per annum. In Quincy, Mass. the labors of those of the poor who were able to do any thing, not only supported the sick and infirm, but also paid the interest of the debt contracted for the erection of a suitable house, and every year a part of the principal of that debt.

A new Tragedy, entitled *Superstition*, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, is expected to be produced in a few days. It is stated, by those who have read the manuscript; to be the best play ever written in America.

From the Savannah Georgian.

A society has been formed at Athens, Alabama, for the suppression of electioneering, and the members bind themselves by their individual signatures to an obligation not to vote for, or support any candidate for public office who may use fraudulent or unjust means, by treating or by deception, by himself or his friends, to obtain suffrages.

"Old Virginia" revolting!

Mr. Adams and General Jackson are, at present, the most prominent candidates, and they must eventually divide the votes of the other three. We pretend not to any skill in divination, and therefore will not undertake to calculate which of the two will gather up the greatest number of electoral votes. Our present impression is that Mr. Adams will be the successful candidate, and is best with our wishes that he should be; but, if he is not, we can only say, that we do not entertain any of the fears which we have heard expressed at the suggestion of Gen. Jackson's being elevated to the Presidency; on the contrary, we have every confidence in his fidelity and devotion to the public good in any situation in which his fellow citizens may place him. We prefer Mr. Adams to him for no other reason than because he is a more experienced and accomplished statesman. *Norfolk (Virginia) Herald.*

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

Sale of Lands, for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, in Burke county, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Morganton, on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, unless the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, are paid previous to that day, viz.

A tract belonging to George Thompson, 100 acres, lying on Ward's Branch, for 1821.

One do. Elizabeth Thompson, 150 acres, lying on do. do. do.

For the year 1822: Conrad Lyons, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. John Adams, 137 acres, lying on the waters of Kain creek.

One do. David Bandy, 70 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. James M'Cown, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. Thomas M'Cown, 140 acres, lying on do. do. do.

One do. Thomas M'Kenzie, 100 acres, lying on Muddy Creek.

One do. William Twigs, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. Solomon Williams, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Upper Creek.

One do. Daniel Keely, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Sinall.

One do. Michael Funcher, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Canoe creek.

One do. Jesse Smith, 80 acres, lying on Canoe creek.

One do. Benjamin Wise, 80 acres, lying on the waters of Paddy's creek.

One do. William Davis, 200 acres, lying on the waters of John's river and Loose creek.

One do. Ann Reeder, 50 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Jacob Johnson, 250 acres, lying on main Loose creek.

For 1821 and 1822: Reuben Stallions, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Elizabeth Winkle, 111 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. David Singelfelt, 100 acres, lying on the waters of the south fork of Catawba.

Alexander M'Combs, of New-York, 18,550 acres, lying on the eastern boundary of Burke county, not listed for 1822.

M. BRITTAIN, Sheriff.

March 21, 1824. Sit 05

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity. Waugh and Finley, vs. Charles P. Gordon, Zachariah H. Gordon, James H. Gordon, George W. Gordon, Thomas F. Napper and Rebecca his wife, John Brown and Mary his wife, and Sarah Gordon; Original bill, and bill of injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are the inhabitants of another state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or submit to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte.

O. BARRETT, c. n. c.

Price adv. \$2. it 03

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, full term, 1823. Joab Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, vs. John M. Thomas, Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal estate to satisfy the judgment obtained in this case, and that William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, reside without the limits of this State: it is ordered, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said heirs to appear at a Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd, to satisfy this judgment.

Test, ROBERT HENRY, Ck. v.

Price adv. \$1 75. it 0

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, January term, 1824: Joab Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, to the use of John M. Thomas, vs. William Brittain and Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the personal estate of the testator in the hands of his executor and executrix, is insufficient to satisfy the judgment in this case: ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three weeks, giving notice to William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd; (who are not inhabitants of this State) to appear at a county court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd, to satisfy the judgment in this case.

Test, JOHN MILLER, c. n. c.

Price adv. \$1 75. it 0

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. M'Cure; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. n. c.

Price advt. \$4. it 94

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

March 22, 1824. NATH'L SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, selected with much care, in Philadelphia, they design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy.

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce.

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, Domestic; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friend and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and inform them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkeys, Sticks and Pannel Gigs, Charioteers, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C. WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar	Pimento
Coffee	Ginger
Teas	Copperas
Rum	Alum
Brandy	Glauber Salts
Gin	Madder
Wines, of all kinds	Powder and Shot
Pepper	Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for cash. Tallow and Bees wax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 24, 1823. 15000

Fulton Turnpike Road.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, passed at Raleigh, the 22d day of December, 1823, authorising the making a Turnpike Road from Asheville, by the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and to charter a company for that purpose. We the undersigned subscribers, commissioners appointed by said act, do hereby give public notice, that books are now open at Asheville, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in said Road, which books will be kept in the hands of Geo. Swain, Esq. where all those who wish to become stockholders will please apply.

The utility of making this Road, it is presumed, is so obvious to all, that it is unnecessary to say any thing on the subject; and as there can be no doubt that the stock will be the most advantageous, perhaps, of any in the state, it is highly presumable it will be speedily taken up. It will, therefore, be well for those who wish to become interested, to make a speedy application, as the books will be closed, and the company organized, as soon as the amount of fifteen thousand dollars is subscribed; of which sum, there is already five thousand taken by the state.

Geo. SWAIN,
JAMES PATTON, } Commissioners.
SAM'L CHUNN, }

Asheville, March 22, 1824. 4it02

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has a building, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (late occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. February 24, 1824. 95